

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Authorizing the Establishment of a Home for Wives and Widows of Confeder- ate Soldiers and Sailors.

House Joint Resolution No. 7.

Joint Resolution to amend Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, as amended in 1903, so as to authorize the grant of aid in the establishment and maintenance of a home for the disabled and dependent wives and widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors and such women as aided the Confederacy, and making an appropriation.

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

SECTION 1. That Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, as amended in 1903, be so amended as to hereafter read as follows:

Article 3. Section 51. The Legislature shall have no power to make any grant or authorize the making of any grant of public money to any individual, associations of individuals, municipal or other corporations whatsoever; provided, however, the Legislature may grant aid to indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors who came to Texas prior to January 1, 1880, and who are either over sixty years of age or whose disability is the proximate result of actual service in the Confederate army for a period of at least three months, their widows in indigent circumstances who have never remarried, and who have been bona fide residents of the State of Texas since March 1, 1880, and who were married to such soldiers or sailors anterior to March 1, 1880; provided, said aid shall not exceed eight dollars per month, and provided further, that no appropriations shall ever be made for the purpose heretofore specified in excess of five hundred thousand dollars for any one year. And also grant aid to the establishment and maintenance of a home for said soldiers and sailors, their wives and widows and women who aided in the Confederacy, under such regulations and limitations as may be provided by law; provided, the grant to aid said home shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, and no in mate of said homes shall be entitled to any other aid from the State; the Legislature may provide for husband and wife to remain together in the home; and provided further, that the provision of this Section shall not be construed to prevent the grant of aid in case of public calamity.

SEC. 2. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Texas at the regular election of State officers, in November, 1910.

The sum of \$5,000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this Resolution. W. B. TOWNSEND,
15-4t Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Texas, County of Randall

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Randall county, Texas, on the 1st day of July, 1910, by the clerk thereof, in the case of The First State Bank of Bovina versus L. T. Lester et al., No. 426, and to me as Sheriff of Randall county, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the first Tuesday in August, it being the 2nd day of said month, before the Court House door of said Randall County, in the city of Canyon the following described real property, to-wit:

Situated in Randall County, Texas, and being all of section No. 27, Block No. 3, certificate No. 1143, Patent No. 435, Vol. No. 24, containing 640 acres; also all of section No. 19, Block No. K-14, certificate No. 1-52, Patent No. 64, Vol. No. 28, containing 640 acres; also all of section No. 37, Block No. K-14, certificate No. 247, patent No. 87, Vol. No. 35, containing 640 acres; also all of section No. 39, Block K-14, certificate No. 135, patent No. 88, Vol. No. 35, containing 640 acres; also all of the North half and South West one fourth of section No. 27, block No. K-14, certificate No. 160, patent No. 83, Vol. No. 35, containing 640 acres, levied on as the property of C. R. McAfee and C. N. Harrison, to satisfy a judgement amounting to \$729.04 in favor of The First State Bank of Bovina and costs of suit.

Given under my hand this the 2nd day of July, 1910. R. H. SANFORD,
15-3t Sheriff

Special Offer.

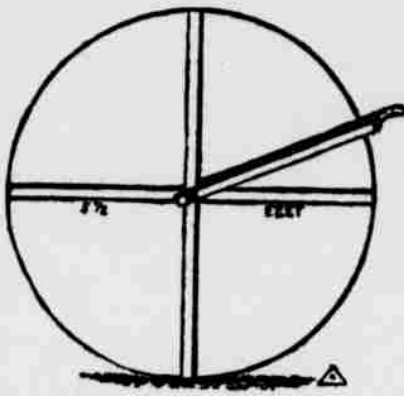
As a basis for clubing rates jointly with the News, for a short time we will send the Semi-weekly Farm News, eight months and the Randall County News, one year for the small sum of \$1.50. Send in your subscriptions.

LAND MEASURING DEVICE.

If Well Made It Will Be Found Very Useful on the Farm.

To measure fields readily the handy device shown herewith will be found very useful. It consists of a heavy wire or light iron rod sixteen and a half feet long, bent into a circle and the ends welded together.

Across the circle at right angles to each other are two pieces of light wood five and a half feet long. Through the center of these a hole is bored and a double handle slightly longer than half the diameter is at-



FOR MEASURING LAND.
[From the Orange Judd Farmer.]

tached as shown by means of a bolt and nailed outside the rim of the circle. All that is necessary then is to mark one of the crosspieces and start measuring with this point on the ground.

The number of revolutions multiplied by sixteen and one-half will give the distance in rods across the field. Each quarter revolution, therefore, measures a quarter of a rod.

It is necessary in keeping this measure that the circle be not bent, because this would give inaccurate measure. It is therefore advisable to use iron heavy enough to stand ordinary knocks.—Orange Judd Farmer.

LESS SWARMING, MORE BEES.

Experience of Expert Apiarist in Making Increase of Colonies.

Speaking of the swarming period of bees, Secretary Smith of the Connecticut Bee Keepers' association recently had the following to say:

"Swarming is frequently so annoying to comb honey producers that a recent experience of mine may be helpful. On May 17 I found five or six capped queen cells in my best colony, and, desiring to prevent swarming and make a moderate increase of colonies, I removed five frames of brood, shaking all the bees back into the hive.

"The empty space was filled with frames of comb. All queen cells except one were destroyed. The five frames of brood, with the largest ripe queen cell and five frames of foundation, were placed in a new hive. Another strong colony was moved to a new stand and the new hive put in its place. The removed colony gave up a sufficient number of its bees to take care of the brood in the new hive, and, by June 1 the latter contained a mated queen and a good number of young bees. The queen is a beauty and may have been nursed under the supercedure impulse in the first place; therefore she is strong.

"By this method one hive furnished the combs, brood and queen and another supplied the bees. I have three good colonies waiting for the clover honey flow instead of two and do not expect them to swarm. The day after robbing the first mentioned colony of its brood I found the bees at work in the super. But little has been done in supers, however, the weather being so cool and the honey supply so meager."

HANDLING GRAPEVINES.

Don't Allow Them to Grow at Random—How to Get the Best Fruit.

Summer attention of grapevines consists of pinching off any branches that are not wanted so as to get foliage evenly distributed. There will always be a tendency for the vines to make more branches and growth at the top so that everything should be done to correct as much as possible and induce growth at the bottom.

When the laterals show the bunches pinch off the end, always leaving a leaf beyond the bunch of grapes. The branch will continue to grow by throwing out a shoot at the axil of the leaf when the same operation should be repeated beyond the next leaf produced.

In this way all the strength will go to the fruit and excess of foliage and growth will be prevented.

This summer pinching will reduce the winter pruning very materially, but it will always be necessary to prune off the branches that have borne the grapes, just leaving the vertical canes, cutting the branches back every winter.

The work is pleasant and very simple. A little study will enable any one to grasp the principles. Apart from the better quality of grapes that will be produced the grape arbors will be a much more pleasing object than they often present when the vines are allowed to grow at random.—Farm Progress.

What a Farmer Must Know.

To be a farmer of the present time one must be learned in chemistry, a good carpenter, a fair machinist, an ordinary house painter, an accurate bookkeeper, a good veterinary surgeon, a competent civil engineer, know enough about law to keep out of court, be a shrewd buyer, an affable salesman and a good citizen.—Farm Press.

Keep Your Plows Clean.

The bright finish on your plows costs you money to secure and is worth keeping. Clean every night and grease well when left for any length of time.

His Secret

By NATHAN HARDY

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When I was at the university the set of students to which I belonged contained Oscar Poland—at least Poland was at one time a member of our group—but as time wore on he was gradually dropped by all except Alan, Wells and myself. This was on account of the principles, or lack of principles, he advocated. For instance, he asserted that the Spartan code—that the criminality attached to stealing was in most cases today. He declared that he would rob any one if he could do so without being detected.

When Poland gave us such ideas as this at first we laughed at him, telling him that he didn't believe what he said. But pessimists are never popular, and one by one his friends dropped away from him. As I have said, Wells and I stuck to him, feeling all the while that his pessimism was but skin deep. The only way we could see he proved his theory of general selfishness was by declining to spend his money as we spent ours. When we asked him what he did with his surplus change he said that he was keeping it for his own use. "You fellows," he would say, "don't spend money on each other because you wish to, but because you are afraid of being considered mean if you don't. Erko, you are mean. Nevertheless I will admit that there may be some generosity in your case, for you do spend your money, while I, who do not spend mine, show myself to be absolutely mean and selfish."

This would start anew arguments that had already been worn threadbare, and at the end of every argument Poland would lose another friend.

"What do you think of a man," said one of our set to me one day, "who admits that he would rob or steal provided he was sure of not being caught?"

"In the case of a common thief who practiced what he preached," I replied. "I would think him an element of society that should be so far as possible eliminated. In the case of Oscar Poland I should consider that I did not understand him."

"Not understand him? Well, I like that. The more fool you if you should leave funds within his grasp that he could take without being detected. I tell you the man who declares such ideas shows that he has been born blind to principle the same as another has been born blind to color. Take my word for it, if Oscar Poland ever finds an opportunity to make himself rich at another's expense he'll do it."

"They say business is but legalized robbery."

"My opinion of you is that you're tainted with these fallacies yourself."

And so it was that some of our associates came to show some coolness to Wells and me, who defended Poland. Alan and I were talking the matter over one day, and Alan remarked that he wondered what Oscar did with his money. There was certainly no evidence of his hoarding it, and, as to spending it, he was considered too mean to offer a friend a cigar. That same evening we were walking along one of the principal streets of the town when suddenly Poland appeared ahead of us.

"Let's shadow him," said Alan. "We may find out something."

"If I thought for a moment we should discover something that would compromise him I would decline. As it is I'm with you."

So we lagged behind just far enough to keep Oscar in sight, now and again dodging behind a pair of steps or a tree to keep him from observing us. Presently we saw him go into a dry goods store. When he left the store he carried a bundle under his arm. He kept on in his course, we following. His next stop was at a drug store.

"Going to buy asafetida and take a dose now and then when no one sees him," Alan remarked.

One more stop and we had seen all of our quarry's purchases. He entered a toy store.

"I have it," exclaimed Alan. "He's married and running a family without the faculty knowing it."

"Perhaps you're right," I replied. "The chase is getting interesting."

Oscar left the toy store with more bundles and, turning off the main shopping street, pursued one that led into a mean portion of the town.

"I hope," said Alan, "he isn't bringing up his children in this location."

Presently Oscar stopped at the door of a little cottage that was rotting away. It was opened for him, and he went inside.

"Our game's blocked," I said. "Wait till he goes away."

So we waited half an hour, when Oscar left the house and strolled unconcernedly down the street. He had no sooner gone beyond recall than he was knocked at the door from which he had emerged. A pale woman opened it.

"We're looking for Oscar Poland," said Alan, entering without an invitation.

Well, it was all out. Several little children (one of them ill) were there. Another was trying on some new clothing, and by the sick one on a table stood a bottle of medicine.

We stayed long enough to discover that this was one of several poor families Oscar was caring for, then went away, ashamed into a small gift of our own.

But we never told him or any one else we had his secret.

RAPE FOR FORAGE.

Not For Milk Cows, but Excellent For Dry Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

I have given rape a thorough trial and have found it a most valuable crop for summer and fall pasture, partly on account of its providing excellent pasture until late in the fall and also because it is very useful in cleaning the land, says a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. It does not, however, provide a proper food for milk cows owing to its flavoring the milk and butter somewhat similarly to turnip tops. But as food for dry cattle, sheep and hogs it is most excellent, furnishing an abundant pasture from the middle of July until very late in the fall if cattle are given their liberty.

The expense of growing rape is very trifling, as the seed costs but a



CATTLE FEEDING ON RAPE.

few cents per pound. From two to three pounds is sufficient for an acre, providing it is sown in drills, which is the proper way. Any soil which will produce a good crop of turnips will give a good crop of rape. The preparation of the ground should be much the same as that for turnips, although personally I have usually sown rape on ground so much overrun with weeds as to be unfit for a spring crop. This is where I found one great advantage from the crop. I would work the ground over once or twice before or during seeding, then after seeding give it the necessary special work and sow the rape in drills about two feet apart. By this means the ground can be worked with scuffer or horse hoe until the rape has covered it over. With suitable growing weather this only requires about a month or six weeks.

Where the ground is moderately strong and has been well prepared rape usually grows from two feet to thirty inches high and is fully ready to either cut and haul to the stable or turn stock on at from six to eight weeks after being sown. If intended for pasture stock should be turned out to it at eight weeks, and if the larger leaves are eaten off at this time a fresh, tender crop quickly follows. I find that more and better pasture can be obtained in this way than if left untouched until fall.

Rape may be sown with a fair chance of success any time from May 1 until July 1. The crop may be harvested by cutting with a scythe and throwing in small heaps, which can be hauled to the stable as required. Animals should not be turned into rape while it is wet with dew or rain unless they have had freedom to it previously.

Cotton in New England.

A curious experiment in cotton growing in a northern latitude has been tried at Indian Orchard, in western Massachusetts, says the American Cultivator. Last year two residents of that town succeeded in growing well developed cotton, and they propose to try it again this year—in fact, have the new crop already well under way. The seeds are planted in April, and the growth is rapid. The seeds were obtained from a bale of cotton from the south and are from one of the early cheap varieties widely grown in that section. The cotton blossoms are of a reddish hue and quite fragrant. To mature the commercial cotton in this latitude requires a rather favored season, as the plant is easily killed by frosts. The experiment was tried out of curiosity and for the sake of the sight of a crop so novel in this latitude. Success the first season led the experimenters to take the matter up more seriously and to plant a larger piece this year to see just what could be done with early cotton in the north.

OF GENERAL FARM INTEREST.

Cowpeas add nitrogen to the soil and improve its mechanical condition. They are most profitably grown in rotation with other crops.

A set of farm buildings well painted impress the passerby favorably. The same impression is made on the owner, and that is of immeasurably more importance.

Some people judge a farmer by the fences he maintains. The wise man looks over the fence and sees the crop in the field. Therefore put your work on your fields though the fences have to groan and creak.

The man who can complacently face his potato field polluted with weeds and not disturb his hoe and cultivator had better let the other man raise the potatoes and he give all his time to crops that can successfully compete with weeds.

Some one asks, Does it pay to take a hoe into the cornfield? If the hoe is knife sharp and you use it vigorously to destroy the stray weeds along the row it pays well. Should you be one of those fellows who write the average stuff about the man with the hoe you had better take a typewriter.

J. M. Black, Pres., R. H. Wright, V.P., I. L. Hunt, Cashier

The Canyon National Bank

of Canyon, Texas

Capital and Surplus \$75,000.00

Condensed Statement at the Close of Business June 30th, 1910

Resources	
Loans and Discounts	\$129,955.43
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	52,000.00
Banking House F. and F.	7,000.00
CASH	50,801.87
Total	\$239,757.30
Liabilities	
Capital Stock	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus	25,000.00
Undivided Profits	722.71
Circulation	49,600.00
DEPOSITS	114,434.59
Total	\$239,757.30

I certify that the above is correct. I. L. HUNT, CASHIER.

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